

nervousness, stooped shoulders, backache, pelvic disorders, leg pains, pain in knees, pain in legs, varicose veins, rheumatic pains, bunions, ingrown toenail, flatfoot, cramped toes and tender heel, nerve exhaustion, fatigue, and body inefficiency may be prevented and corrected through the application of medications to the feet. The articles would not be effective in the relief of ingrowing nails and bunions, and the various disorders of the body stated and implied may not be prevented and corrected through the application of medications to the feet.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on one of the display cards were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the *Medicinal Balm* and the *Corn Callous Remover* would be effective in the treatment of ingrown toenails, bunions or inflamed joints, psoriasis, acne, eczema, rheumatism, lumbago of the back, chest and head colds, and poor circulation, whereas they would not be effective for those purposes; the statement on the label of the *Medicinal Balm*, "An aid in the relief of discomforts from certain types of Rheumatics," was false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the relief of rheumatism; and the statements on the label of the *Foot Soap*, "contains * * * Iodine * * * Corns, Callouses and Bunions are eased by its use," were false and misleading since the article contained no free iodine, and it would not be effective for corns, callouses, and bunions.

DISPOSITION: October 29, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products and printed matter were ordered destroyed.

1884. Misbranding of Pine Forest Pomade. U. S. v. 69 Bottles of Pine Forest Pomade. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19220. Sample No. 12657-H.)

LIBEL FILED: February 18, 1946, District of Maine.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 3, 1945, by the Emarco Co., from Boston, Mass.

PRODUCT: 69 bottles of *Pine Forest Pomade* at Bangor, Maine. Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of petrolatum colored red and perfumed with oil of lavender.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Pine Forest * * * odor of balsam. It promotes the growth of the hair," were false and misleading since the article contained no ingredients derived from pine; it did not have the odor of balsam; and it would not be effective in promoting the growth of the hair.

DISPOSITION: May 6, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1885. Misbranding of Miracle-Aid. U. S. v. 30 Bottles of Miracle-Aid. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19382. Sample No. 49047-H.)

LIBEL FILED: March 22, 1946, Eastern District of Louisiana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 25, 1945, by the American Beauty Products Co., from Dallas, Tex.

PRODUCT: 30 bottles of *Miracle-Aid* at New Orleans, La. Samples taken from other shipments of the product were found to consist essentially of water, with small proportions of soapy material, gum, and perfume.

LABEL, IN PART: "Miracle-Aid for Wrinkles and Double Chin * * * Miracle Products * * * Chicago, Illinois."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Miracle-Aid for Wrinkles and Double Chin," were false and misleading.

DISPOSITION: May 1, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1886. Misbranding of first-aid bands. U. S. v. 237 Boxes of First Aid Bands. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19161. Sample Nos. 8406-H, 8407-H.)

LIBEL FILED: February 11, 1946, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 30 and December 3, 1945, by The Wallich Laboratories, from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 237 boxes of *first-aid bands* at New York, N. Y. Examination of samples disclosed that the product was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

LABEL, IN PART: (Box) "100 Transparent Clear First Aid Bands."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "First Aid Bands" was false and misleading as applied to the article which was not suitable for first-aid purposes because of its contamination with micro-organisms.

DISPOSITION: March 12, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1887. Misbranding of adhesive strips. U. S. v. 26 Cartons of Adhesive Strips. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19366. Sample No. 59813-H.)

LABEL FILED: March 20, 1946, Western District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 23, 1945, by the National First Aid Supply Co., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 26 cartons, each containing 6 dozen *adhesive strips* at Pittsburgh, Pa.

LABEL, IN PART: "National Adhesive Strips Ready for Use $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3" Quick Aid."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Adhesive Strips" was false and misleading as applied to the article, which possessed no adhesive properties.

DISPOSITION: May 15, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1888. Misbranding of heat lamps. U. S. v. 75 Devices called both Mir-A-Kal Ray Health Lamps and Eastman Filtered Infra-Red Heat Lamp, and a number of circulars. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 18359. Sample No. 16022-H.)

LABEL FILED: November 13, 1945, Eastern District of Wisconsin.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: By the J. H. Eastman Co., from Detroit, Mich. The lamps were shipped on or about April 23 and September 21, 1945. Some circulars were shipped with the lamps, and the remainder were shipped on various dates during 1945.

PRODUCT: 75 of the above-named devices at Milwaukee, Wis.; also approximately 500 circulars entitled "Eastman Filtered Infra-Red Heat Lamp. The Safe and Modern Way to apply Heat Therapeutically," approximately 1,000 circulars entitled "Eastman Mir-A-Kal Ray Health Lamp," and approximately 1,000 circulars entitled "The Eastman Filtered Infra-Red Heat Lamp. A scientifically Improved Principle in Heat Therapy."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements appearing in the circulars were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the application of heat (infrared radiations) by use of the article would be effective in the treatment of, and would bring relief from, congestion, sinus infection, head colds, coughs, arthritis, neuritis, catarrh, backache, lumbago, bronchitis, sciatica, rheumatism, and aches and pains caused by congestion and resultant break-down in circulation; that it would be effective in the treatment of, and would bring relief in, sore throat, acne, menstrual pains, dental pain and pain generally; and that it would restore and maintain radiant health and would aid in healing after dental extraction. The application of heat (infrared radiations) would not be effective in bringing about the benefits claimed for the article.

DISPOSITION: February 6, 1946. The J. H. Eastman Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond, conditioned that it be withheld from sale until the circulars were revised to comply with the law, or destroyed, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE*

1889. Misbranding of Goat Powder Rx No. 77, Udderine, Udder Balm, Worm Seed Rx No. 89, Worm Seed Rx for Goats and Kids, and Goat Kidding Rx. U. S. v. Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., Dr. David Roberts, and Lorimer D. Blott. Pleas of nolo contendere. Corporate defendant fined \$1,500; each individual defendant fined \$250. (F. D. C. No. 15508. Sample Nos. 61266-F, 71072-F, 71074-F, 71075-F, 79060-F, 79061-F.)

INFORMATION FILED: June 13, 1945, Eastern District of Wisconsin, against the Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., Waukesha, Wis., and Dr. David Roberts and Lorimer D. Blott, president and secretary, respectively, of the corporation.

*See also Nos. 1867, 1876.